

This diploma theses intention is to study territory dynamics and it's relationship to parameters of territories, position of nest and reproductive success of blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). I assumed, that parameters of territories are depended on breeding phases and on intraspecific interaction with neighbours and conversely, that position of nest is depended on the territory parameters. The research of territory dynamics was performed in a nature preserve Lipovka (14,6 ha) in breeding seasons of years 2006 and 2007.

Main method of the research was mapping territories of blackcaps, based on registrations of colour-marked males (territory owners) and finding and observation of nests. On all found nests we noted their position on the locality, progress of breeding, breeding size and success and nest concealment.

During two breeding seasons we caught and colour-marked 58 individuals. In 2006 we mapped 25 pairs of blackcaps, which were breeding and we found 30 nests of which 13 were successful. In 2007 22 pairs were breeding and we found 33 nests of which 14 were successful.

Results have shown, that male territory parameters are influenced by passing breeding phase. So, male's territory, is greatest in before and after breeding phases, whereas the size significantly decreases through egg phase to nestling phase. Territory size is influenced also by age of male in the breeding year. Against expectancies, I prove no influence of breeding success almost.

However position of nest in territory was the main focus in my research.

Primarily I was expected, that the position of nest is not random, but depended on territory parameters. I don't take into account availability of breeding sites, because I didn't test them. The assumption of non-random position of nest inside territory confirmed relationship with size and shape of territory and with intraspecific interactions between neighbours.